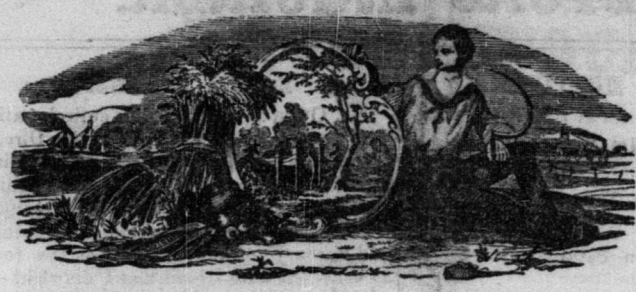


Bedford



Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER.

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SPEECH

GEN. G. A. SCROGGS,

Delivered at Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 4.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I am much gratified to avail myself of the opportunity afforded me through your kind invitation, to meet with you on this occasion, and, as an American and supporter of Fillmore and Douglass in 1856, join with my political friends and coadjutors of Aurora and the adjacent towns in a "free discussion" (in the language of the call) and consultation upon the principles and platforms of the different parties, and upon the most judicious course to be adopted in support of a Presidential candidate.

Before entering upon such a discussion and consultation, it behooves us all to divest our minds of every prejudice and bias that may tend to warp our judgments, and to have an eye single toward an honest inquiry concerning the political obligations we owe to our country, and in what way, at this juncture, we can conscientiously discharge them for its best welfare.

While I do not wish to obtrude my own views or opinions upon any one for his inconsiderate acquiescence, approval or adoption, nor state my conclusions as irreversible finalities, I beg leave to submit for your consideration and judgment the result of a careful and earnest endeavor made, I trust, in a patriotic spirit, and with due regard for my own honor, to determine for myself a course of political action under the present existing circumstances.

That my views upon the questions under consideration are widely different from the views of many of you, I have no doubt. Whether or not they are concurred in by any of you I have no means of knowing. But I do know that they are honestly entertained, that in my judgment they are patriotic, and, as I believe, most consistent and honorable for any one who claims to be an American to entertain and adopt for his political government in the present emergency.

That I have maintained an allegiance to the American party parallel with any man in the land, no one I think will presume to dispute. And I here declare my intention to stand by and maintain the principles of that party, in the reasonable and conservative sense in which I always have understood and maintained them, discarding as I likewise always have, both in theory and practice, such of its dogmas as seemed to me to be unreasonable, impracticable, or intolerant. With this general allegation as to my faith and practice concerning the principles of the American party, without detailing you with an exposition of my views in detail touching them, which would be out of place now, I will proceed to the discussion of the subjects which are more immediately within the scope of our investigation at the present time.

As Americans, we are under no obligations of party allegiance to give our support to any one of the nominations for President. The American party has not nominated any candidates for those offices. It has not called, neither will it call, any Convention for or take any steps toward making such nominations for our support at the next election.

The only National Convention that Americans have participated in, even as individuals, was the National Union Convention which met in Baltimore in May last, and nominated Mr. Bell for President and Mr. Everett for Vice-President. But that was not an American Convention. It was called by a committee of gentlemen appointed by a number of Senators, Members of Congress, and others, who met from time to time during the past winter at Washington City, for the purpose of taking measures to organize a party under the name of the National Union party.

One object of the organization of this new party was to relieve some gentlemen, who styled themselves Old-Line Whigs, from certain prejudices which they were known to entertain against the American party and its organization. Through the operation of this movement, the American party, in the name of which many of us were so justly proud, was set aside and its national organization abandoned.

In the outset, it seemed to me that the National Union-Party movement might be of some efficacy in uniting the opposition to the Buchanan Democracy throughout the country; consequently I gave it, to a certain extent, my feeble cooperation. But the proceedings of its National Convention at Baltimore, and certain subsequent, as well as present proceedings of those who assume to shape and direct its course and policy, satisfy me that, at this juncture at least it cannot be of any efficiency in settling or reconciling the present conflicting moral and political sentiment which is creating so much disquiet and solicitude throughout the land.

And here I wish to call the attention of Americans to the fact that the National Union Convention never uttered a syllable, either by resolution, address, or otherwise, in any way signifying that it endorsed or approved a single principle or doctrine of the American party. Neither are its nominees representatives of the American party. Mr. Bell is a Whig, and never was anything else but a Whig. When the old Whig party gave up the ghost he, with a great mass of the opposition to the Democracy in the South, were designated by the name of Americans. Mr. Everett was never claimed, nor was he ever considered, anything else, politically, than an old-line Whig. Indeed, from the antecedents of both these gentlemen, an American has no right to expect any more consideration for his peculiar political dogmas from them than he has from the other candidates.

Nevertheless, many Americans and Fillmore men now look toward Mr. Bell as their first choice for the Presidency, and indulge the hope that by some fortunate chance he may be elected. By many such it is supposed that if the election of President could be thrown into

the House of Representatives, Mr. Bell's chance of success there would be the best. And to that end it is proposed by some to form an electoral ticket in this State, which shall receive the united vote of the Americans, Fillmore, and Douglas men, taking it for granted that if Mr. Lincoln does not receive the electoral vote of this State, the election will go to the House. It is not pretended, I believe, that any other candidate than Lincoln stands in any serious danger of an election by the Electoral College.

In the first place, let us examine into the feasibility of the plan proposed to defeat Mr. Lincoln.

Who knows that the Douglas men are willing to enter into such an arrangement? I am sure I do not know it; neither have I been able to find any one who does. There may be some who are in the secret; I confess I am not, though I have been very diligent in seeking for intelligence about the matter. I have heard it stated generally, that the Douglas men are willing to enter into a kind of a copartnership with us in forming an electoral ticket, but I have not been able to find any one who could inform me that it was positively so; much less give me any idea of the amount of capital that we or they were to have in the concern. True, I may be without the pale of the wire-workers and rope-pullers in this honorable enterprise, and some knowing ones may shrug their shoulders, look wise, and say, "You are kept in the dark; you are not trusted with such important political secrets." It may be so. Yet I assure you I do not believe that the Douglas men will agree to any such arrangement, unless they can have a proportion of the electoral ticket in the State as will render it probable, in case of success, that, with the States they expect to carry for their candidate beside, he will be made the third highest in the Electoral College.

What the Douglas men really mean to accomplish by entering into such an arrangement (if they mean anything) is to get their candidate into the House, third best. They are convinced that Breckinridge will carry a large majority of the Slave States, and that he will be second highest in the Electoral College. They have no idea of assisting Mr. Bell to the exclusion of Mr. Douglas. They hope that, as between Lincoln, Breckinridge, and Douglas, a combination can be made in the House that will elect Mr. Douglas. On any other basis I do not believe that the Douglas men will unite with the Bell men in forming an electoral ticket. Aside from this they have nothing to gain, but necessarily much to lose. They do not pretend that there is any hope for the success of their candidate in any other event. As a mere demonstration of political strength, such a movement can avail them nothing. Coalitions are known to weaken parties that form them, and the Douglas men know that they would be demoralized by such a coalition. They could not demonstrate their strength by it, because it would not be definitely known. The Bell strength would be exaggerated by the opponents of the Douglas men to their disparagement, while they would be subjected to the reproach of uniting with men, betwixt whom and them there are no political affinities whatever. The Douglas men have less political sagacity than I give them credit for, if they enter into such a bargain for any other object than, as I first suggested, and I need not add, I presume, that I do not believe that there are any Americans, at least, who are willing to be used for the attainment of such an object.

In the next place, supposing there is such a combination made on an electoral ticket, does any man who can see an inch before his nose, believe it can succeed? Certainly it cannot succeed. The Breckinridge party is increasing in strength, and it will continue to increase while there is no gaining to the Douglas ranks, but on the contrary a constant losing. Sagacious Democrats begin to see that the Breckinridge party is destined to be the dominant Democratic party of the country, and that the man who wishes to identify his political fortunes with Democracy, must give in his adhesion to the Breckinridge dynasty. If I were about to enter the list as a mere political adventurer, regardless of principle, among the Democrats, I most certainly would enroll my name among the Breckinridge men. The Douglas men must succumb. After the next election, having suffered an overwhelming defeat, they will disappear, and disappear before the ascending dynasty of Breckinridge, like the morning mist before the rising sun. And such as have any conscientious scruples remaining, whereby they are restrained from approving and advocating slavery extension, a slave code, and the revival of the slave trade, will flee to the Republican ranks; while those who have no such restraining scruples, and are prepared to yield their necks to the yoke, and bow in unconditional obsequiousness to the slave power, will seek admission into the ranks of the Southern Democracy.

It is very clear to me that the Democracy must, for some time at least, depend mainly upon the Slave States as the seat of its power, and the source of its policy. The slave power will quickly repair the breach, and unite the divided ranks of its friends.

The theory of the Pro-Slavery Democracy is plain and it is politic. It intends to entrench itself in the Slave States, and in a Presidential election make a foray into such Northern States as may be doubtful, and by tact and money carry enough to elect a Democratic President. And in this way they intend to hold possession of the National Administration, with its millions of patronage, as well as the control of the army, navy, and treasury of the nation. Its adherents in the North will be rewarded for their loyalty by appointments to the offices in their various localities.

It is argued by some that the doctrine of non-intervention concerning Slavery, of which Mr. Douglas is, improperly, proclaimed the

champion, is to be the negative of the issue, the affirmative of which is intervention, and that the sentiment of the country is to be divided thus, on the Slavery question. Without delaying to consider the merits of either position on this question, I maintain that the sentiment of the country is not to be so divided. Non-intervention is a question of policy merely, not of law. It is a kind of middle or neutral ground. It would be a source of congratulation and rejoicing, if the whole country would acquiesce in that policy and end the struggle. But this will not be done. The Slavery question cannot now be regulated by that policy. The American party attempted to occupy a middle, conciliatory ground on that perplexing question. It has been all in vain. We have been crying peace, peace, but there is no peace. The agitation of this question has increased and spread, until it now shakes the whole country from its center to its remotest borders. All other questions of principle or government policy have sunk into insignificance, and it alone has become the issue of a Presidential campaign. We extended our lines and bared our breasts in 1856 to meet and quell this agitation. What has been our fate? Our lines have been broken on all sides—our ranks most sorely thinned, and the shattered remnant of our once gallant band is now so humbled by the striving forces in the conflict, that it must be ground to powder if it continue to remain in its present untenable position. What, then, is to be done? To me our course is plain. We must choose between these striving forces. It is useless to remain neutral unless we retire and wrap ourselves close in the mantle of indifference. Such as have a temperament adapted to such a state of torpidity may congratulate themselves. For my part I do not envy them. I cannot look on indifferently. For myself I must take one side or the other. We all must. The issue between these forces must be met and passed upon. Then let us, while in the vigor of our physical and intellectual strength, enter this conflict, and, by determining, end it. It would be unmanly to defer it until the infirmities of age shall have disqualified us for the service, or to saddle our posterity with a task which our procrastination shall have rendered so much the more onerous.

Those opposing forces are nothing more and nothing less than the Slave Power, on the one side, striving against its opponents on the other side for the ascendancy. This slave power has assumed within the past few years monstrous proportions. From a domestic institution, regulated by local law, it has plunged to the very foundation of our Government, and usurped the place of Liberty, the corner-stone on which it was erected. It has soared to the summit of the arch which spans our Union, and proclaimed itself the keystone. Verily, "the stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner."

I suppose our Revolutionary struggle, which "caused a throb in every heart that loved Liberty, and wrung a reluctant tribute even from discomfited oppression," had been presided over and directed by a different genius than the Slave Power would fain persuade us. I supposed that when that struggle for Liberty was ended, and our forefathers, with the smell of the battle field yet on their garments, laid the foundations of our Government, and reared the superstructure thereon, which has been esteemed the palladium of man's rights, meant it for what it seemed, rather than for a citadel of refuge for him who lived and thrived upon man's wrongs. So you have also supposed. Have we been mistaken? If we have, let us submit and end this strife. If we have not, let us maintain the integrity of the trust committed to us by our forefathers, and show the world that the allegations of the Slave Power are libels on their memory, as base as its assumptions are false and groundless, by shearing it of its high pretensions, curbing the range of its power, and defining a boundary beyond which it cannot pass. In fact, this Slave Power must be made subordinate to toleration, rather than supposed to be dominant over all restraint. A Slave Code may be necessary, but not for the encouragement of Slavery, but for its limitation and regulation within its present limits. It must be told plainly and emphatically, so that there may be no misunderstanding or mistake, that within the States where it now exists, it shall remain undisturbed by any interference from the Free States, and that all the Constitutional rights and immunities to which it is legally and justly entitled, shall be faithfully enforced and preserved; and that beyond this it cannot and will not be suffered to go.

Until the ascendancy of Slavery is permanently established, or its limits emphatically and definitely defined, there will be no rest from the agitation with which we are now afflicted; neither can questions of the greatest moment to our country's welfare receive any attention whatever, much less that attention which their importance demands. Then let us meet it manfully, but in a spirit of kindness, justice, patriotism, and philanthropy. It may sorely try the strength of our Union, but sooner or later it must endorse the test. If its endurance will not bear the settlement of questions which disturb and distract its harmony, let us know its weakness and suffer the consequence. "It is better to dwell in a corner of the house than with a brawling woman in a wide house."

But to return to the subject of a coalition of Americans and Fillmore men with the Douglas men. I have said that it could not be formed satisfactorily, and if formed it could not succeed. These objections to the formation of such a coalition, to most minds ought to be satisfactory. The probabilities of obtaining the end sought by the means proposed, are entirely too vague and uncertain to excuse what, to me, seems to be such an unnatural alliance. Stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, has been severely rebuked.

I do not see why stealing the livery of the devil to serve Heaven in, is not equally reprehensible.

I have reflected much upon this subject of a coalition with the Douglas men, and however others may think of it, I cannot, with a due regard to a decent consistency with my humble and brief political career, nor as a man of honor, engage in what seems to me to be such a stupendous piece of political chicanery. Americans or Fillmore men who can sufficiently divest themselves of all considerations of consistency, principle, and honor, so as to engage in such an enterprise, are welcome to the laurels with which they shall wear even the crown of success. I will have no part nor lot in the matter, and I assure you here, that but a very leggerly account of the Americans in the State of New York will. But suppose that the election is sent to the House, let us see what Mr. Bell's chances are then. He has one vote, and only one, to start with. He can depend only upon that one vote. It requires 17 to elect. Where are the remaining 16 to come from? The strength of each candidate in the House is thus estimated by the New York Express: Lincoln, 15; Breckinridge, 12; Douglas, 1; Bell, 1; equally divided, 4. Now, where is Mr. Bell to get votes to elect him? None of the Breckinridge men will vote for him, for they confidently expect, in the event of the election going to the House that Gen. Lane will be the next President. Nothing is to be counted on from the four equally divided States. If Lincoln's fifteen and Douglas's one be given to Bell, that will elect him. But it is said that the Douglas State will vote for Lincoln. This gives him 16. Now, this 16 must go over to Bell to elect him, or the Bell State must go for Lincoln and elect him, to prevent the election of Gen. Lane. What is most probable? What is most reasonable? Will the mountain go to the prophet, or will the prophet go to the mountain? Or will the Bell State take the ground, and excuse its obduracy as that juror did, whose reason for the disagreement of the jury of which he was one, was because there were eleven obstinate fellows who would not agree with him? Is it likely that fifteen or sixteen States will yield their opinions and prejudices to one? No, it is not probable—hardly possible. Human nature is made of sterner stuff. We have but to look within our breasts to be conscious of the fallacy of such a supposition. Would fifteen or sixteen of you Americans yield the election of the most insignificant officer to either Republican or Democrat? You certainly would not. Much less would you yield the election of so high a functionary as a President of the United States, under similar circumstances. Then would fifteen or sixteen American States yield to the caprice of one Republican or one Democratic State? They certainly would not. Can we expect concessions from other men that we would not make ourselves? We must regard them as being as tenacious of their opinions as we are. But it is said the Republicans will not dare take the responsibility of suffering an election to fail in the House, in view of the election of Gen. Lane in the Senate. This is assuming too much. There are men who act from conscientious motives sufficiently strong to justify them in the performance of what they conceive to be a present duty, content to abide the consequences with those who disagree with them. If it be such a calamity to have Gen. Lane elected President, what an overwhelming responsibility a single State would assume in suffering it to be done, when it could prevent it. It is plain, I think, which would be the more culpable in a case where sixteen men refused to act with one, or one with sixteen, to prevent what both esteemed an evil.

It is further urged in favor of this coalition that Bell and Everett will carry more States than Breckinridge and Lane, and that if the election go to the House and it fail to elect, then the Senate will be compelled to choose between Everett and Hamlin, in which event Mr. Everett would be elected. The conclusion may be correct, however remote from the premises. But I doubt the correctness of the premises. I do not believe that Mr. Everett will get the next highest vote to Mr. Hamlin. There is no evidence of any such prospect. All the evidence I have been able to gather leads me to a different conclusion. I have no faith in believing in the Slave States voting for Bell and Everett. Those States shamefully deceived us in 1856, and although somewhat differently circumstanced now, I have no expectation of any different result. I attach no importance whatever in regard to the case, which is urged as favorable to Mr. Everett's election.

If we should conclude to vote straight for Bell and Everett, we would have the gratification of knowing that we supported men eminently qualified for the offices, as well as for men who are the first choice of some, at least, but of course without any hopes of success. If, on the other hand, we should conclude to act affirmatively and to a purpose, the way is clear to me. There is a party whose platform of principles, save one resolution, conforms in all respects with my views as to what should be the policy of this country in reference to the subjects involved. And that resolution I believe to have been inserted, rather as a matter of policy for the present, than as a fundamental principle. Therefore I am willing to hold my objections to it in abeyance, for the time being, as well as to forgive the spirit in which I suspect it to have been introduced.

Upon that platform I see gathered vastly the greater number of my political friends, as well as many of my personal friends—friends by whose wisdom I have been instructed, and by whose counsel I have been profited. There I have no doubt we all would find more affinity

on principle, than in any other political association without the pale of our own. That party has already inaugurated some of the reforms which were principles embraced in our political creed, and it has given its sanction to others, which, if carried out, would go a great length toward accomplishing the aims of our political action. On the other hand, the opposite of this party repudiates, denounces and condemns these reforms, as well as every principle of our political faith; branding us, as a party, and as individuals, as intolerant, prescriptive, and radically wrong. We all, individually and collectively, as Americans, are marked by the orthodox Democracy as unworthy of confidence or respect, politically, and consequently unfit for any place of public trust. What kind of metamorphosis an American can subject himself to, so as to find any political affinity there, I cannot imagine.

Let us take a hasty view of our own party forces and position. Around the smoldering embers of our once glowing camp fires a faithful few still continue to gather. Here and there a solitary sentinel is seen at his post, reminding us that there are yet a few Americans on guard. And although all is still throughout that once vast camp, where but lately the feet of near a million trod, in that camp there yet remains a small band, small in numbers but efficient in service, and although impotent in separate action, yet powerful as an ally. The gorgeous ensign of the Union still floats from its flag staff. Without is heard the din and roar of battle. The striving forces are in view. Drawn up in formidable array, on one side, is seen a mighty host, on whose banner glares the startling motto—Slavery and Slavery Extension. Among that host there may be discerned, by close scrutiny, a band of fierce and treasonable spirits, bearing, as yet but half unfurled, the black flag of Disunion. On the other side may be seen a more mighty host, whose banners, waving in the breeze disclose the motto—Slavery Restriction—Civil and Religious Liberty. The conflict is about to begin. Shall this patriotic band remain within its camp, indifferent spectators, and reckless of the issue? Or shall it sally forth, and engage as allies on the side of justice, philanthropy, and the right?

There was a time when your speaker's voice was listened to in that camp with some degree of consideration, and his counsel was regarded of some avail in doubtful questions; and, whether you will hear or whether you will forbear, his voice and counsel now is to seize that gorgeous ensign of ours, let it be high advanced; rally around it all true American hearts, and in the van of the oppressed against the oppressor, let the gathering cry be—God and the Right—Lincoln and Victory!

PENNSYLVANIA.

"The Keystone of the Federal Arch" was never overborne in a Presidential contest save in 1824, when she went (with a plurality of the Electors throughout the Union) for Jackson, but was beaten by the election of Adams in the House. This hardly makes an exception to the rule that "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union." She went for "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42" in '44, and was rewarded for it by the passage of the Tariff of '46 by the party she thus elevated to power—Polk recommending and signing, and Dallas giving his casting vote in the Senate to pass the bill. He luxuriates therefore in the best office the country has to give, while Pennsylvania is today poorer by Hundreds of Millions in property, and Half a Million of Population, because of that fatal vote. She will probably lose two, if not three, Members of Congress by the new Census, when she might have held her own, if not gained, had that vote been reversed, and the Tariff of '42 thus allowed to stand, securing to her immense mineral resources their persistent and healthful development. We believe the necessity for Protection to Iron would by this time passed away, through the gradual perfection and cheapening of our iron-making processes under the stimulus of a secure and expanding market, had the Tariff of '42 but stood unchanged to this day.

Pennsylvania is slow, but she feels and remembers. She was only carried for Buchanan by concerted and gigantic frauds at her preceding State Election—by trunks full of forged Naturalization Certificates distributed along her Canals and Railroads, at the same that her most conspicuous and noisy Know-Nothing members the bought and supplied servitors of her Democratic managers. Money taken indirectly from the Federal Treasury paid for these tuncful patriots, whose loud vociferations that "the American party should not be sold out," thinly covered the sale they had already made of it to the head-breakers of Buchanan Democracy.

This game was tried again in '58, but it never does the second time. Thousands of dollars—as were testified, most reluctantly, before the Corvode and other Investigating Committees last Winter, were spent by the Democratic wire-workers in getting up and running "Straight American" tickets in Philadelphia and its vicinity, which did not receive one vote for every ten dollars they invested. Mr. Jacob Broom—who had been an "American" Member of the XXXIVth Congress, and been beaten on the Fusion ticket in '56, now ran as a "Straight American" in one of the Philadelphia Districts, and received about one vote in every sixty or seventy cast. He is now going his length (ostensibly) for Bell and Everett.

In spite of all the distraction that could be made or bought, the united Opposition or "People's party" carried Pennsylvania by over Twenty-five Thousand majority, and carried it again last year on a diminished vote—there being neither Governor nor Members of Congress to choose—by Seventeen Thousand. Never before was Pennsylvania carried two years in succession against that which calls

itself Democracy. And the "People's party," thus solidly triumphant, was invited by name to send Delegates to the Chicago Convention, and they were not only sent but heeded. They did not obtain their first choice, but their second was conceded without hesitation. They named Abraham Lincoln as a man for whom their State would vote; and their choice did much to secure his nomination. And their constituents have heartily ratified their selection.

If it were possible to concentrate the votes of the Breckinridge and Douglas factions on one Electoral Ticket, and then add the five or six thousand votes of those who pretend to be supporting Bell, they might still make a respectable contest. But the Douglas men have resolved that they will vote for none other than a clean Douglas ticket, which the Breckinridge men will no more support than they would one pledged to vote for John Brown's ghost. They are willing to sustain the Electoral Ticket settled last March, knowing that it is mainly for their man, but this the Douglas men will not touch. The upshot will be that the tailors who have trusted the Bell fuglemen in Philadelphia with new suits on the strength of the sale of their stock and influence next October, will have to wait for their pay at least a year longer. There can be no transactions this Fall, unless at ruinously low prices.

If the Election were to take place next week, nobody doubts that Lincoln would carry Pennsylvania by from fifty to one hundred thousand majority, and time is quite as likely to increase as reduce it. The October State Election will prove little, as Foster for Governor is likely to receive the votes of Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell men together. He keeps mum as between Breckinridge and Douglas, though his sympathies are understood to be with the latter; and the Bellingers must go for him in order to prove that, like Sir Boyle Roche, they have still 'a country to sell.' If Curtis carries the State for Governor, who will want to buy them? We anticipate, therefore, a heavy vote for Foster, yet not enough to elect him. The People are for Lincoln; they think of the gallant fight he made for Clay and Protection in '44, when they were swindled into voting for "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42," and they will render him their substantial thanks this Fall. His majority will be overwhelming.

Meanwhile, we rejoice to hear that the proper efforts are being made to call out the full Opposition vote in October. The State is being thoroughly canvassed; our friends will have a better organization this Fall than ever before, and will poll over Two Hundred Thousand Votes for Curtis in October, and at least Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand for Lincoln in November. The distractions of their triple-headed adversaries will probably give them the State, but they do not rely upon that. It will not satisfy them to beat the strongest of the opposing tickets; they mean to beat the aggregate vote cast for them all, and we believe they will.—N. Y. Tribune.

In regard to the recent menaces of disunion, Horace Greeley, in a communication to the N. Y. Independent, says: To his chosen President must cease to be an honor, when it demonstrates, not the voters' confidence, but their cowardice. It may come to furnish a good noted scale, a thermometric measure, of the profundity of their tremor, like this:

If perfectly cool and fearless, their choice would be Lincoln;

If moderately alarmed, they would take Bell;

If seriously apprehensive, they would take Douglas;

If frightened all but to death, they would take Breckinridge.

Corwin wrote a letter to a Union meeting in New York, on Monday evening week, in which he said:

"There is not a single political principle in our Republican creed to which every old Whig cannot subscribe. Our ticket is the only one that can prevent the contingency of an election devolving on Congress. Our candidates have given to the world as full evidence of their ability and integrity as those supported by any other party. Why, then, should any friend of our principles fear or fail to vote with us?"

The land is filled with the roar of the cannon and the screech of the eagle.—Lebanon Democrat.

No wonder the poor old bird of our country screams, when the Democratic party is pulling all his tail feathers out!

Hon. Andrew Stewart ("Tariff Andy") has been renominated for Congress on the first ballot, for the twentieth district of Pennsylvania. This will make his twenty-second year of service in Congress.

Hon. William Pennington, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has declined a nomination for re-election to Congress. After serving out his present term he wishes to retire.

"Come, go to bed, Eddie, you see it is sundown, and the little chickens all go to roost at that time." "Yes, Amity, but the old hen goes with them."

Why is Stephen A. Douglas, asks a Republican, like a little boy who dislikes to learn the alphabet? Because he is afraid of A B C's. (A. B. C's.)